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Summer 1991

History Line

A History and Cultural Resources Newsletter

Old Alta, the oldest standing ranger station in the United States (Bitterroot National Forest, Montana).

History Line—Summer 1991

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Editor's Remarks

Meditations on History—*Terry West, Washington Office History Unit*

People in the Forest Service are like most Americans: unless someone knocks us over the head, we are in such a hurry to get to the future that we seldom seem to care about the past. The celebration of the Centennial of the National Forest System has knocked us on the head a bit, making us care about the past, at least for a while.

As we study that time 100 years ago, many questions come to mind. Just what are we celebrating? Why did Americans become concerned about conservation? Who were the intellectual leaders and political activists of the time? What legislative processes led to the laws that established the forest reserves? Answering these and the myriad other questions we find as we seek understanding is a valuable process for the present, for which it is worth taking time out of the daily grind.

I see encouraging signs: only a few years ago, it was my observation that most of the Forest Service workforce was so busy doing the daily tasks that no one could look backward or forward. Today, however, many employees seem to have discovered an interest in the wider world of which they are a part. For example, in the Pacific Northwest Region, Rick Wetherill, Regional Sociologist, is joined by scores of "para-socs"—individuals who are interested in social change. This group has a network, exchanging commentary and observations on the effect of reduced timber harvests on the local community. As a cultural anthropologist, by training, I am very pleased to see people in the Forest Service take an interest in the wider aspects of their work. As a historian, by assignment here in the Washington Office History Unit, I am also pleased by the opportunity to bring history to everyone's consciousness during the centennial celebration.

The practice of history is to make intelligible patterns out of the events that have passed in time. It also is to explain what at the time may have been confusing or without meaning. One of the benefits of time is the perspective it allows on subjects that were too emotionally loaded to be viewed objectively when they happened. Honesty in scholarship means not that the scholar lacks a point of view but that the scholar analyzes all sides of the story, not just the one that is flattering to the scholar's view. This may not be glamorous.

Previously, if people could tear themselves away from the ever-present present, they looked to the future. "Futuring" has been fashionable, and indeed it is wise to look to the long term; as stewards of forests, it behooves us to look as far ahead as we can imagine. However, lack of a historical perspective precludes a grounding in empirical reality for many futuring studies, making them more exercises in fantasy than of useful value. Indeed, we need our new perspectives to stand on the shoulders of well-analyzed, clearly understood old perspectives.

Centennial Activities

Active History

We have been digging back into our past this year, as we recognize the 100th anniversary of the establishment of the first forest reserves. This has sparked renewed interest in the history of the conservation movement and public land management. Celebration events are being held nationwide, and people have been researching files, records, and photographs to develop displays and publications about our beginnings.

This is a good time to focus on the importance of maintaining good historical records for the benefit of those who follow us. As we are compiling the available information from 1891 until the present, we should be planning for ways to preserve recent information for future use and to provide a baseline of documentation about current conditions and management for later comparison. For example, is it time to rephotograph, or establish, camera points that will show the progress of current projects through time? What statistical data and "fun facts" should be maintained in a permanent file that are likely to be of interest to people in 2005 (the 100th anniversary of the Forest Service as an agency) or in 2041 (the 150th anniversary of the Federal forest reserves)?

Major 1991 Centennial Events

Symposium—"100 Years of National Forests: National Forest History and Interpretation"

A 3-day conference on the origins and significance of the National Forest System and an intrepretive workshop were scheduled in late June at Missoula, Montana. The opening session, Thursday, June 20, featured Dr. Harold K. Steen of the Forest History Society, one of the symposium's sponsors. Other cosponsors included the Forest Service, the National Forest Service Museum, and the University of Montana. A proceedings is scheduled to be published; copies will be available through the Washington Office History Unit.

Rededication of First Forest Reserve

The Yellowstone Forest Reserve was established March 30, 1891. A rededication ceremony was held in Cody, Wyoming, on June 29, 1991, following the centennial birthday party on June 28. James Mosley, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture for Natural Resources, F. Dale Robertson, Chief of the Forest Service, and members of Congress led the celebration.

National Forest Service Reunion

A reunion for Forest Service employees and retirees will be held in Glenwood Springs, Colorado, on September 29 to October 2. A series of field trips, presentations, and get-togethers is planned. For information, contact: Sharing Memories and Visions, National Forest Service Reunion, P.O. Box 1064, Glenwood Springs, CO 81602.

Dr. Harold K. Steen, Director of the Forest History Society in Durham, North Carolina, and Dr. Terry West, Forest Service History Unit, will share a booth at the reunion in Glenwood Springs. These two organizations dedicated to forest and

Centennial Activities

conservation history will display publications on the history of the Forest Service. Display of existing texts related to Forest Service agency history and related topics produced over the years by the Forest History Society and the Forest Service will make the collection more visible to potential users. Because some of the works were printed in small numbers or distributed only to select locations, mostly to Forest Service units, several of the histories are unknown to many researchers.

Celebrations

National Forest Gathering

The first-ever Wallowa-Whitman National Forest employees' and retirees' reunion is being held (July 26–27, 1991) in Baker, Oregon, in celebration of the Centennial of the National Forest System. If you are interested in attending, RSVP Ted White, Wallowa-Whitman National Forest, P.O. Box 907, Baker City, OR 97814, (503) 523-6391, or DG at R06F16A.

Cradle of Forestry Event

June was the kickoff month for many National Forest System Centennial events. Forest Festival Days, held on June 15, 1991, at the Cradle of Forestry, Brevard, North Carolina, helped make the visiting public aware of the history of professional forestry at this site of the first managed forest and early forestry school on the Pisgah National Forest. In a demonstration of support for the event, the Southern Region and Southern and Southeastern Stations invited employees to attend. The Washington Office sent a busload of employees down for a guided tour of the Blue Ridge Parkway, Forest Heritage Scenic Byway, and Pisgah Ranger District on the 14th and the day-long festival on the 15th of June. A highlight was the Friday night dinner and awards banquet at Biltmore, the Vanderbilts' estate, with a performance by Gary Hines as Gifford Pinchot.

Washington Office Activities

Whirlwind Lecture Circuit

The Intermountain Region took advantage of an offer by Terry West to present a centennial history lecture to interested units. From March 12 to 15, Dr. West spoke at national forest family meetings and/or workshops on the Ashley, Wasatch-Cache, Uinta, Fishlake, and Dixie National Forests. Whenever possible, he met with unit history coordinators in public affairs or cultural resources management to discuss the status of history programs on the units.

New Perspectives

At the request of James Kaplan (Washington Office Head of the New Perspectives Task Force), Terry West prepared an essay titled "Old and New Perspectives: Historical Notes on Forest Service Land Management" (December 1990). The essay examines past land use practices and the political-economic, scientific, and ideological justifications for them. Until the 1960's, the agency's land base was vast enough and user's demands limited enough that the Forest Service was able to meet conflicting demands over range, recreation, timber, and so forth. The essay concludes that the real value of New Perspectives is that it permits and channels debate by employees over the future direction of land use in the agency.

Mini-Histories

Twelve mini-histories were produced by Terry West in 1990 for use in internal agency newsletters. These brief essays traced the many strands of beginnings of the forest reserves from the 1864 publication by George Perkins Marsh to the politics of the 1891 Act that created the land base of the National Forest System. The articles were not planned to be ready for publication but rather to serve as source material for unit editors to trim or shape as they needed to feature background material on the centennial. From this modest beginning, however, the mini-histories were used to develop a package for public release complete with illustrations. At this point, the histories have taken on a life of their own, including being used as historical vignettes in the *Journal of Forestry*. A second series of mini-histories is being written that will take readers from 1891 to the present and will focus more on the Forest Service itself.

Noon Lecture

Terry West gave a noon-hour lecture (November 8, 1990) to interested employees in the Roosevelt Room of the Auditors Building. The talk, called "An Outline of Forest Service History," was intended to provide staff in the Washington Office with an understanding of the origins of the conservation movement and the National Forest System and how the agency has evolved over the years.

History of International Forestry

The Gulf War halted plans by Terry West to present a paper at the conference on Latin American Forest and Conservation History in San Jose, Costa Rica, in

Washington Office Activities

February 1991. The conference was sponsored by the International Union of Forestry Research Organizations (History Branch of IUFRO), the Forest History Society, and the Organization of Tropical Studies. The title of Dr. West's paper is "Early Forest Service Pioneers in Latin American Tropical Forestry." The paper is now being expanded for publication in a proceedings edited by the Forest History Society.

Oral History Work

Funded by the Washington Office History Unit, Dr. Gerald (Jerry) Williams, a social historian in the Pacific Northwest Region, conducted a series of oral histories in the Northern Region in May 1990. A total of six people were interviewed, five of them former Forest Service employees. The chief interview was with Dr. Arnold Bolle, retired dean of the School of Forestry at the University of Montana. The History Unit was interested in obtaining an oral history from Dr. Bolle because of his role as primary author of the 1970 report "A University View of the Forest Service." This report was instrumental in stimulating congressional action regarding the issue of clearcutting and other land management practices of the Forest Service. A summary essay on the history of the Bitterroot National Forest is found in the *Public Land Law Review* (1989, Vol. 10) article "The Bitterroot Revisited: A University Re-View of the Forest Service" by Dr. Bolle. At the request of Jud Moore, history coordinator for the Northern Region, interviews were also conducted with the following retirees: John Hossack (Clearwater National Forest), Bill Worf (director of recreation and wilderness), Fred Burnell (engineer), Bernie Alt (specialist on national grasslands and the land utilization project), and Bill Hicks (minerals and mining staff). The transcripts of the interviews are on file at the Regional Office in Missoula and at the Washington Office History Unit.

Former Chief To Talk

R. Max Peterson, Chief of the Forest Service from 1979 to 1987, will be the subject of an oral history to be conducted by Dr. Harold K. Steen of the Forest History Society in 1991. An edited transcript will be published and retained in the library of the Forest Service History Unit, as well as other repositories of forest and conservation history. The interview continues a History Unit tradition that began with collecting oral histories from former Chiefs Edward Cliff (1962–72) and John McGuire (1972–79). The task is being done under a participating agreement between the History Unit and the Forest History Society.

History Coordinators Meeting

The second national meeting of Forest Service history coordinators was held June 23, 1991, in Missoula, Montana. Terry West planned the meeting to follow the National Forest History and Interpretation Symposium. The purpose of the national meeting was to shape a program that benefits all Forest Service employees and interested members of the public. The discussion centered around regional programs, application of the symposium to ongoing

programs, and future plans. Topics also included budgets, contracts, oral histories, and artifacts. More details will be published in the next issue of *History Line*.

Pinchot Bust at the National Agricultural Library

A bronze bust of Gifford Pinchot was presented to Joseph H. Howard, director of the National Agricultural Library, for permanent display in the Special Collections Reading Room. Dr. William Klein, President of the Gifford Pinchot Institute for Conservation, made the formal presentation at a reception on April 19, 1991. Dr. Alan Fusonie, historian and head of Special Collections at the library, gave the welcome address to the gathering of Pinchot Institute members, library staff, and visitors from the Forest Service, including former Chief Max Peterson, Ed Brannon, Jr., and James Kimokeo of Grey Towers, Robert Hendricks (Washington Office centennial coordinator), and Terry West.

The library is compiling a collection of the history of natural resources conservation in the United States. Before the reception, Ron Young, visual information specialist at the library, demonstrated technological innovations, such as the laser disc, that are used at the library to store and transmit information. Jayne MacLean discussed the growing trend toward alternative farming and the library's documentation and reference work in that new area.

Feature Article

Enhancing Rural America—*Tom Snellgrove and Anne Huebner, Co-Leaders, Priority Research Program, Washington Office*

In a 1989 response to the President's and Department of Agriculture's initiatives on rural America, the Chief of the Forest Service established a National Rural Development Task Force and Steering Committee to review the Forest Service's rural development efforts. One result is "A Strategic Plan for the 90's: Working Together for Rural America," which presents the Chief's six-point working agenda. The following definition focuses the agency's effort on rural development:

> Rural development is the management of human, natural, technical, and financial resources needed to improve living conditions, provide employment opportunities, enrich the cultural life, and enhance the environment of rural America. In the Forest Service, rural development is accomplished through partnerships.

Forest Service Research is drafting "A Priority Research Program, Enhancing Rural America" as part of the Forest Service role in the future of rural communities. The current policy of the Forest Service is explicitly stated in "A Strategic Plan for the 90's: Working Together for Rural America" as:

> The Forest Service will provide leadership in working with rural people and communities on developing natural resource-based opportunities and enterprises that contribute to the economic and social vitality of rural communities. The Forest Service can make lasting improvements in rural America by helping people solve their local problems in ways that enhance the quality of the environment in accordance with our existing authorities.

Forest Service Research will, within the limits of its institutional constraints, provide scientific and technological support for the Forest Service to carry out this policy. General direction for this support is described in the national strategic plan, "Strategies for the 90's for USDA Forest Service Research." That plan describes three broad program components:

- Understanding ecosytems.
- Understanding people and natural resource relationships.
- Understanding and expanding resource options.

All three components contribute to the goal of enhancing rural America. Information on ecosystems, people's values and perceptions of natural resources, methodologies to assess socioeconomic factors, and efficient, geographically specific utilization systems will facilitate rural communities making informed decisions on the mix of natural resource goods and services desired for present and future generations.

The almost 100 years of Forest Service laws, regulations, and initiatives speaking directly or indirectly to rural community or economic well-being provide a clear avenue of possible contributions from Forest

Service Research to rural America. To accomplish the broad objectives of the agency's rural development policy, additional information will be needed in five broad areas:

- Understanding and serving rural lifestyles and human values.
- Broadening economic opportunities and diversity through business development and entrepreneurship.
- Developing the appropriate infrastructure (physical and sociological) to meet rural needs.
- Understanding the dynamics of change (economic, sociological, and technological) in rural America.
- Understanding the institutional barriers and opportunities that affect rural needs.

Historical Perspective

Federal Legislation

The Organic Administration Act of 1897 indicates that one purpose for establishing national forests is to "furnish a continuous supply of timber for the use and necessities of citizens of the United States." The Sustained Yield Forest Management Act of 1944 instructs the Secretaries of Agriculture and the Interior to "promote the stability of forest industries, of employment, of communities and of taxable forest wealth, through continuous supplies of timber. . . ." This act is the most significant piece of legislation to attempt to protect and "stabilize" rural communities adjacent to Federal forest lands. There is no mention made of community stability in the Multiple Use-Sustained Yield Act of 1960. The National Forest Management Act of 1976 does not mandate any direction to supply resources specifically for the benefit of rural communities; however, Section 14(e)(2) directs a sealed bidding process. This direction renewed debate over community stability with the argument that sealed bidding may allow firms from outside a community area to buy the timber that should supply local mills.

Federal Register and Regulations

The 1979 and 1982 Federal Registers provide direction to consider community stability in Regional forest planning objectives and to conduct economic impact analysis, respectively. Sociological definitions are referenced in Section 1970.5 and appear in Forest Service Handbook 1909.17, Chapter 30.5. The following definition of community stability presents a more analytical approach rather than policy:

> . . . a community's capacity to handle change without major hardships or disruptions to component groups or institutions. Measurement of community stability requires identification of the type and rate of proposed change and an assessment of the community's capacity to accommodate that level of change.

Similarly, the Resources Planning Act 1985 Final Environmental Impact Statement defines community stability as "the

capacity to absorb and/or cope with change without major hardships to groups or institutions within the community."

The 1986 Code of Federal Regulations, Chapter 36, 221.3(a)(3):71, states that management plans for national forest timber resources shall "provide, so far as feasible, an even flow of national forest timber in order to facilitate the stabilization of communities and of opportunities for employment."

Transitions of the Role from "Community Stability" to "Community Well-Being" and "Rural Development"

Chapter 4 in the 1990 RPA Program discusses the current and future roles of the Forest Service in contributing to rural development and the well-being of local economies. Currently, "Forest Service research contributes to local . . . economic growth and diversification by providing information that all landowners can use to manage resources productively . . . cost-effectively . . . and efficiently" and improve "methods for estimating the effects of resource programs on local economies." In future years, "Forest Service research will increase efforts to provide information and technology on resource-based opportunites (contributing to economic growth), and on the factors that affect the competitiveness of rural economies in national and international markets."

This Accelerated Public Works Project on the Uinta National Forest (Utah) is an example of a rural assistance project in 1962–1963. Unemployed local residents were hired to work on erosion control; here they are plugging a gully with the tops of juniper trees.

Feature Article

Pinchot Lecture at Grey Towers—Terry West, Washington Office History Unit

Dr. John Reiger delivered the Fourth Annual Pinchot Lecture in the main hall at Grey Towers, the Pocono Mountain home of Gifford Pinchot, on Sunday, September 23, 1990. Dr. Reiger drew from personal experience with his talk, "Does Knowledge of the Past Help Us Manage Contemporary Problems? Experiences of an Environmental Historian Turned Audubon Executive." Dr. Reiger teaches history at Ohio University, Chillicothe, and is interested in the linkage between conservation and hunters and anglers—a topic that led him to focus on the life of George Bird Grinnell. Dr. Reiger is the author of *American Sportsmen and the Origins of Conservation* (1986, University of Oklahoma Press). The basic theme of the lecture was the difficulty of being a hunter or angler who supports natural resource conservation today, when the taking of wildlife for recreation is under attack by some environmentalists, especially those who advocate animal rights or vegetarianism. This trend of reverence for all life, unfortunately when taken to extremes, runs counter to sound ecological management, according to Dr. Reiger—a lesson he learned from experience after leaving the academic world in 1983 to take the position of executive for the Connecticut State Audubon Society. Instead of addressing the real threat to wildlife—habitat destruction—the conservation community devotes its energy to the side issue of hunting. The irony is that until recently many State programs of wildlife conservation were financed mainly through revenues from hunters and anglers.

Traditionally, the day after the Sunday afternoon Pinchot Lecture is devoted to a relaxed roundtable, where various guests discuss work in progress on themes in conservation history. The new director of Grey Towers, Edgar Brannon, Jr., hosted the event in a small outbuilding called the "Baitbox," in which the Pinchot family housed its fishing tackle and related gear. The final 5-year plan for Grey Towers was discussed; it calls for four program areas: conservation studies, conservation outreach, interpretive services, and site management. James Giltmier, Executive Vice President of the Pinchot Institute for Conservation Studies, reviewed current activities of the institute. Dr. Patricia Woods, of the Woods Institute in Washington, D.C., provided commentary during the proceedings based on her long association with the Forest Service. Other participants included Dr. Char Miller, historian at Trinity University (Texas) who is writing a biography of Gifford Pinchot; Robert Wolf, a former staff member of the Congressional Research Service; and Terry West, Forest Service History Unit. Robert Hendricks, Washington Office centennial coordinator, briefed the group on the progress of centennial planning. Jean Pablo, a former member of the Washington Office History Unit, covered her work on the Pinchot papers at the Library of Congress. James "Kimo" Kimokeo, Janet Gonzales, and Ed Vandermillen of the Grey Towers staff were event facilitators.

Cultural Resources Management Activities

Passport in Time: A Volunteer Partnership

The Forest Service has joined in a partnership with CEHP (conservation, environment, and historic preservation) Incorporated to increase understanding of heritage resources and how historians and archaeologists care for those resources. "Passport in Time" projects offer an environmental education opportunity through volunteer participation in archaeological research and interpretation projects on National Forest System lands. Archaeological and historical sites are windows on a hidden past. People can "open a window on the past" by joining in the excitement of discovery with Passport in Time.

Volunteers will be working with dedicated professionals in history, archaeology, and ecology, who will be their guides in exploring the complex history of human interaction with the environment. The projects are as diverse as the forests themselves. People may choose among activities such as archaeological excavation, site mapping, drafting, laboratory and art work, oral history collection, historic building restoration, library archival research, exhibit design, or archaeological site monitoring.

For information on getting involved with the program, contact Jill Osborn (DG at J.OSBORN:W01C) at (202) 382-0543 in the Washington Office or the Passport in Time Clearinghouse. The Clearinghouse will send you an application and the Passport Newsletter. The newsletter describes upcoming opportunities for volunteer participation and reports on recently completed projects. The address for the Passport in Time Clearinghouse is: CEHP Inc., P.O. Box 18364, Washington, DC 20036; tel: (202) 293-0922.

Six Rivers National Forest Co-sponsors Civilian Conservation Corps Reunion

The Six Rivers National Forest joined the Humboldt Senior Resource Center to hold a reunion for veterans of the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) in Eureka, California, in April 1991. CCC enrollees left a valuable structural heritage of ranger stations, fire guard stations, lookouts, bridges, and trails on the Six Rivers National Forest. Created as part of President Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal, to put unskilled young men to work during the Great Depression, the CCC was the largest peacetime mobilization of people and resources in our Nation's history.

The former CCC enrollees and their guests were served a luncheon catered by young members of the current California Conservation Corps. The California Corps is a direct descendant of the original CCC, and the young corps members enjoyed the historic photographs and stories of the veterans.

Historical presentations by staff of the Six Rivers National Forest and members of the National Association of Civilian Conservation Corps Alumni helped jog the memories of the CCC veterans, who then shared their experiences individually. A videotape was made to create a permanent record of the event, which Forest Historian

Cultural Resources Management Activities

Civilian Conservation Corps veterans reminisce at the Six Rivers National Forest CCC reunion on April 13, 1991, in Eureka, California.

Christine Savage will use to augment her research on CCC structures that are now being evaluated for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

Southwestern Region Personnel

David Gillio is now Regional Historian for the Southwestern Region. His new job description adds historical duties (25 percent) to his work as Associate Regional Archaeologist. Gillio's duties include developing and refining comprehensive approaches to the evaluation and treatment of historic resources and otherwise provide guidance and assistance in the development of policy for the History Program. Because the number of cultural resource specialists in the Southwestern Region has increased in recent years, Dave has been able to give more attention to historical work, including editing several books that have primarily historical emphasis (see "Publications").

Kenneth R. Kimsey, Ph.D., has been hired by the Southwestern Region to serve as Museum Curator for the region's large collection of forest history memorabilia. Dr. Kimsey will be stationed on the Prescott National Forest in Arizona, where the collection is being stored. He will work closely with the Prescott Historical and Cultural Center, which plans a new museum that will become the permanent home of this collection. Recently retired from the Sharlot Hall Museum, Dr. Kimsey already has experience with our collection and hopes to improve its documentation as well as increase its size. He recently completed a traveling display of artifacts as a National Forest System Centennial project.

Historic Auto Tour Completed

The new Zuni Mountain Historic Auto Tour takes visitors on a drive through the Zuni Mountains between Grants and Gallup, New Mexico, in an attempt to bring early 1900's railroad logging history to life. With a lot of help from Challenge Cost-Share partners, the Mt. Taylor Ranger District of the Cibola National Forest developed a brochure and signs for a self-guided tour. Metal silhouettes of a locomotive along the 45-mile-long route identify the 18 stops that are detailed in the

brochure. Interpretive signs with historic photographs and text give additional information on remains. These include a log chute down a steep mesa side, a log trestle, temporary camps, and a logging headquarters town that once was home for 200 people.

The auto tour brochure also presents natural attractions of the diverse ecological zones through which the road winds near the Continental Divide. The tour has spawned a number of associated potential projects—a hiking trail to a trestle, restoration of a horse-drawn big wheel or skidder, and collection of oral histories—which will be keeping the ranger district busy for years to come.

Daniel Boone National Forest Rockshelter Dated

Archaeological investigation at the Enoch Fork Rockshelter site on the Daniel Boone National Forest has uncovered evidence of the oldest Native American habitation in Kentucky. Evidence indicates the site to be nearly 4,000 years older than any other site in Kentucky. The national forest began salvage excavations at the site in 1988 because it was being damaged by ongoing looting.

Forest Archaeologist Cecil Ison and volunteer archaeologists from the University of Kentucky and Kentucky Heritage Council found evidence that people periodically sought shelter at the site for more than 13,000 years. Nearest the top were artifacts thought to date from AD 1200. Other layers indicated occupations around 700, early first century, and others from 6,000, 8,000, 10,000, and around 13,000 years ago.

From the bottom of the deposits, Ison carefully removed a double handful of very old charcoal. He cleaned it of loose earth, washed it, and sent it to a radiocarbon dating laboratory for analysis. A carbon-14 test showed that the charred wood came from embers that cooled 13,500 years ago, which means the campfire built under the small rock overhang is the oldest evidence of human habitation in Kentucky.

Artifacts from the shelter are still being analyzed. Preliminary results show that some of the early inhabitants moved around quite a bit and apparently traded with other groups in what are now Virginia and North Carolina. The people who lived there later probably relied less on hunting for their food and instead started farming the rugged hill slopes.

As important as the site is, it is probable that it would have provided much more information about the State's earliest inhabitants if it had not been vandalized.

National Forest Service Museum Group Formed

A private, nonprofit group formed in Missoula, Montana, to operate the National Forest Service Museum is seeking nationwide membership and donations. The group plans to construct and staff a national repository for artifacts, records, publications, and memorabilia relating to Forest Service history, programs, and activities. They will have a representative at the Forest Service Reunion in Glenwood Springs, Colorado, September 29 to October 2, 1991. For information, contact the National Forest Service Museum, P.O. Box 2772, Missoula, MT 59806.

Feature Article

Forest Service and Park Service Join in Stabilization Effort—*by Anne R. Baldwin, Coconino National Forest*

Ranger Cabin is getting a facelift. The old cabin, also known as the Old Headquarters Cabin, is located at Walnut Canyon National Monument, 9 miles east of Flagstaff, Arizona. Although under the jurisdiction of the National Park Service, its unique administrative history involves the USDA Forest Service.

The San Francisco Mountain Reserve, under the Department of the Interior, was established in northern Arizona in 1898. The forest reserves were transferred to the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Bureau of Forestry in 1905. That same year, the Bureau of Forestry became the Forest Service.

Three years later, the San Francisco Mountain Reserve and parts of other Forest Reserves were designated the Coconino National Forest.

Ranger Cabin, built in 1904, was the focal point for the Cliffs Ranger Station. It was also home and office to Ranger William Henry Pierce, a New York native and Civil War veteran, and his wife, Mattie. Ranger Pierce's main duty was to be guardian of the cliff dwellings in Walnut Canyon. For almost 20 years, he espoused an ethic of responsible stewardship, deterring visitors from pilfering the ruins. Today, visitors to the national monument realize the challenge and importance of his mission.

Although Walnut Canyon National Monument was established in 1915, the ruins and cabin were maintained by the Forest Service until 1934. Ranger Cabin officially became part of the national monument when President Franklin Roosevelt, responding to concern by the citizens of Flagstaff over the continued vandalism of the cliff dwellings, enlarged the national monument's boundaries.

The cabin was used sporadically over the next 40 years until it was no longer safe for regular use. It was placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1975 but an assessment determined that more than 50 percent of its original materials would have to be replaced to make it structurally safe. Despite efforts to shore up the walls, it succumbed to the forces of decay and gravity.

In 1988, Forest Service and Park Service specialists, recognizing its interpretive potential, rejected an earlier opinion to let the cabin return to the elements. Its unique features, including a juniper tree growing out the kitchen roof, a U.S. stamp mark on the butt end of the logs, and its frame and log construction, encouraged preservation. Both agencies saw an opportunity to explain the philosophies and management styles of the National Park Service and the Forest Service while preserving a bit of local history.

A cooperative partnership was set up for the Coconino National Forest, Walnut Canyon National Monument, and Park Service Western Regional Office to share the responsibilities of emergency stabilization. A video assessment of the cabin's condition complemented a field evaluation by a historical architect and historian of the Park Service and two Forest Service

Feature Article

Ranger William Pierce and his wife, Mattie, with Father Cyprian Fabre, Timothy Riordan, and Father Michael Riordan at the Ranger Cabin in 1926. Photograph courtesy of the Coconino National Forest.

archaeologists. Archival-quality photographs and Historic American Building Survey (HABS) drawings completed the documentation package. This fall, National Park Service personnel, assisted by Forest Service timber specialists, will "cruise" for suitable replacement logs. The newly formed Arizona Conservation Corps (ACC) will peel the logs and collect rocks for the cabin's foundation.

The Ranger Cabin Stabilization Project, scheduled for May 1991, promises to be an exciting training opportunity for Park Service and Forest Service specialists. Participants will learn how to use log tools, jack up a building, remove and replace rotten logs, reshingle a roof, rebuild a foundation, and so on. Future plans include interpretive exhibits and an heirloom garden, once the building is structurally sound.

Feature Article

Wildlife Sanctuary Becomes a Refuge for Historic Building—*by Joy Bolton, Lolo National Forest*

"I think preserving these special sites is as important to the American people as preserving wetlands. Structures are to people as wetlands are to ducks." Spoken by a radical historic preservationist? No. Maggie Anderson is manager of Lee Metcalf National Wildlife Refuge, a 2,800-acre wildlife refuge in the Bitterroot Valley of southwestern Montana. The primary goals of the refuge are to protect nesting, resting, and feeding migratory birds and to provide educational and recreational opportunities for the public.

The wildlife refuge encompasses a unique blend of natural and cultural history. Flathead Indians inhabited the valley until 1891, when they were moved onto a reservation 50 miles to the north. Tribe members still revere their ancestral homeland and make annual trips to "the Bitterroot" to renew connections to place and family. Lewis and Clark traveled through and camped in the valley en route to the Pacific Ocean in 1805, and again in 1806 on their return trip east. Montana's first Euro-american settlement is a few miles south of the refuge where St. Mary's Mission was established by Jesuit priests in 1841 and where Major John Owen established one of Montana's earliest trading posts. Today, the expansive grain fields, marshes, and ponds of the refuge host a variety of birds and animals. Thirty-three young osprey and 12 young great horned owls were raised there in 1990. Canada geese arrive in spring and fall, along with 27 species of migratory ducks and swans. Deer graze in open fields, and muskrats swim in the ponds and streams.

Peter Whaley established his homestead in 1877 on what is now refuge land. Bringing his earnings from the Montana mining towns of Silver City and Bannock, Whaley and his family claimed 400 acres of the rich bottomland along the Bitterroot River to farm and raise cattle. And they built a farmhouse—not the log cabin or small frame building typical of the era and region, but a two-story, hewn-log house covered with planed, beveled siding. Here was merged the best of the ruggedness and practicality of the frontier and the style and grace of the Victorian era. The massive ponderosa pine logs provided durability and insulation. The frame facade, with its long, elegant windows and decorative detail, presented an appearance of sophistication and status. Nothing in Maggie Anderson's training had prepared her to consider cultural resources. When the refuge inherited the deteriorated Whaley home, she called Kirby Matthew, archaeologist for the Bitterroot National Forest, for advice. When he convinced her of the historic and architectural significance of the building, she became excited about its educational potential for the public. A 19th-century homestead in a largely unaltered natural landscape could be an interpretive highlight for the refuge's estimated 100,000 annual visitors. A commitment was made to stabilize the structure while plans for its future use were developed.

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Milo McLeod, Nan Christensen, and Kirby Matthew (right to left) working on Whaley Homestead on the Bitterroot National Forest. The removal of the siding on the south side of the house exposed hewn logs.

Matthew and Anderson organized a volunteer effort to support the stabilization project. Diverse community groups, including the Audubon Society, Oddfellows, Seabee's from the Naval Reserve, Youth Conservation Corps, and a museum group, joined energies and enthusiasm during a 2-week period in July 1990 to preserve a part of their local culture and history. Volunteers from the Bitterroot National Forest donated their time. They came in the spirit of reciprocation, to contribute to a community that often supplies them with needed volunteers. Although stabilizing the building—reroofing it with cedar shingles, replacing deteriorated siding, covering broken windows, and grading around the foundation—was the main objective, nurturing sensitivity to historic structures and their rehabilitation was also a major goal. In addition to explaining why certain materials and methods were chosen to retain the historic integrity of the building, Matthew discussed and promoted preservation law and philosophy to his eager audience.

While future plans for the building are contemplated, Anderson is working with her U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service regional

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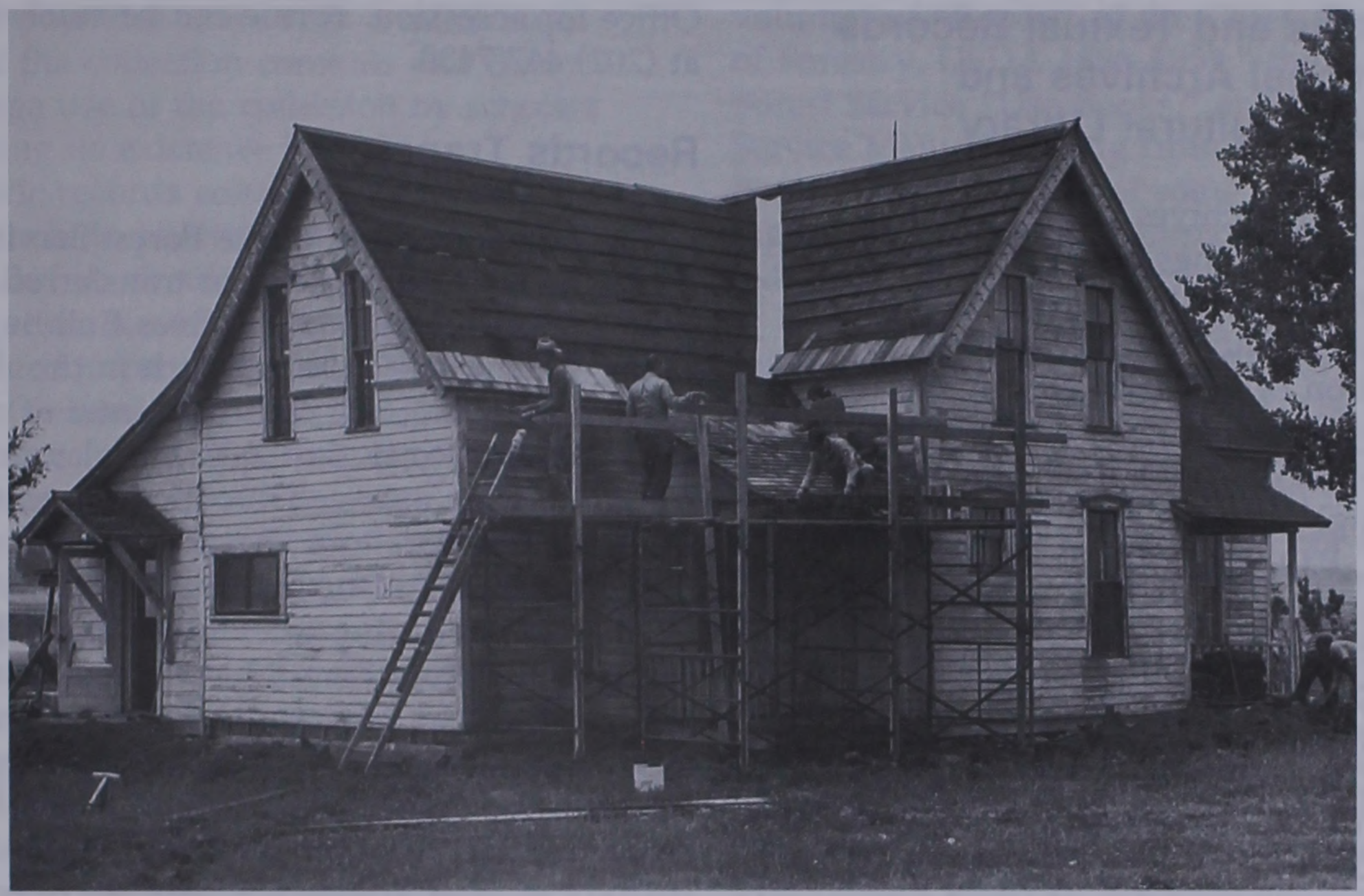

Reroofing the west roof of the Whaley Homestead; note the long elegant windows and decorative detail on the gable eaves.

supervisors in Denver to raise money and support for the continuing project. Much work remains to bring the old house back to its historic appearance and condition. Yet Anderson is encouraged by the concern of the community and the support of the Forest Service and her agency. And she is committed to bringing training in cultural resources to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, which has traditionally existed for the birds!

Resources

Photographs and Textual Records at the National Archives and National Agricultural Library

The National Archives has published "Guide to the Holdings of the Still Picture Branch of the National Archives" that catalogs its extensive holdings, beginning with documentation of the Civil War. It was compiled by Barbara Lewis Burger and is available for $25.00 (plus $3.00 shipping and handling) from the National Archives Trust Fund, P.O. Box 100793, Atlanta, GA 30384.

Early (up to the 1940's) Forest Service historic photos are available from the Washington, D.C., Branch of the National Archives. Their 1991 prices per copy are $6.25 for an 8 by 10 print, $12.25 for an 11 by 14, $20.00 for a 16 by 20, and $4.75 for a 4 by 5 negative. Allow 8 to 10 weeks. To contact the National Archives Still Picture Branch, telephone (202) 501-5455.

The Forest Service WO Public Affairs Photography Section has many historic images on laser disc, to aid in research. Contact Jill Bauermeister at (202) 447-3959.

Forest Service photographs from 1940 to 1960 are being cataloged by Lee Prater and will be available on their return to the National Agricultural Library. The library has been designated as the Federal repository for Forest Service "current permanent retention" photographs and slides. They are in the library's Special Collections, (301) 344-3876.

If you have old photographs to add to the records, send them to Yuen-Gi (Bernie) Yee in the Washington Office Public Affairs Office for accession. Bernie can be reached at (202) 447-7438.

Records Transfer

The textual records of the Forest Service (Record Group 95) have been transferred from the main National Archives Building to the Suitland Reference Branch in the Washington National Records Center at 4205 Suitland Road, Suitland, Maryland. All the records are available for research use from 8:00 a.m. to 4:15 p.m., Monday through Saturday. For information, call (301) 763-7410 during working hours. All National Archives Forest Service records are scheduled to be consolidated in a new location—Archives II, College Park, Maryland—in the winter of 1993–1994. Maps, charts, and aerial photographs are in the custody of the Cartographic and Architectural Records Branch, 844 South Pickett Street, Alexandria, Virginia. For information about those records, call (703) 756-6700.

Historical Records Library, Washington Office

Dana E. Supernowicz, zone historian from the Pacific Southwest Region, worked last summer on preparing an inventory of historic records curated at the Washington Office. The project was a consequence of a growing interest in administrative history within the agency and by the general public and the lack of any substantive guide to existing records located at the History Unit in the Washington Office. Dana drafted a guide with a twofold purpose: (1) to

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provide potential users with a quick summary of the collection contents and (2) to encourage use of the collection by scholars by making its existence known.

Historic records contained within the collection include published books, periodicals, bulletins, circulars, correspondence, diaries, reports, and miscellaneous notes. The collection comprises a substantial group of related historical information of significance to the administration and development of the Forest Service.

Records at the History Section Office are organized in revolving file cabinets, categorized by broad topical areas. Records include holdings covering conservation, range management, watershed, forestry, budget and finance, administration, forest policy, timber sales, recreation, rules and regulations, engineering, and biographies.

The collection offers a variety of published and primary source materials that are invaluable for research regarding Forest Service policies from a Washington Office perspective. Of importance are seven volumes of "Reports of the Chief, Division of Forestry, USDA 1886–1953," the old Forest Service "Use Books," and Forest Service Manuals dating from 1906 to 1940. Biographical sketches of some past Washington Office and field employees are a valuable part of the collection.

Researchers wishing to use the collection may do so by contacting the History Unit staff to arrange an appointment. The collection is housed on Floor 2C of the Auditors Building at the corner of 14th Street and Independence Avenue, SW. For additional information, contact Chief Historian Terry West at (202) 447-8059, USDA Forest Service, History Unit, P.O. Box 96090, Washington, DC 20090.

The guide is not a completely comprehensive listing of all records within the collection. However, it provides a general overview of many of the most significant groups of records contained within the collection. The guide is available to Forest Service users by DG from T.WEST:W01B.

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1924 Washington Office Photograph

The following text is from the *Forest Service SERVICE BULLETIN*, April 7, 1924:

Get your picture taken week!

Forest Protection Week is proving so popular around the Atlantic Building that a Get-Your-Picture-Taken Week was observed. Each Branch was lined up separately, taken out, and shot in said alley. Some there were, to be sure, who objected to being shot in said alley, and some trouble was also experienced over whether the bobbed-hair girls should be in front or behind the bald-headed men.

But things went along very smoothly on the whole until Bill Sparkhawk, the well-known statistical shark in the Research Branch, insisted on posing with an Elusive Statistic held in his hand. Sparkhawk claimed that his was the only Statistic in the Branch and that it should, therefore, be in the picture.

E.S. Shipp, the genial photographer, warned that the camera might break if Sparkhawk insisted, and sure enough that's what happened. Consequently, the Research Branch had to be photoed the second time, but without the Elusive Statistic which during the confusion of fixing the broken camera escaped to its native lair. 'Tis said that it will take the Research Branch at least a year to find another Statistic.

By the way, prints of these Branch pictures will be placed on sale later on. Don't crowd, folks!

RESEARCH

H.S.Betts E.N.Munns

C.W.Boyce A.D.Talbert R.V.Reynolds W.Shepard A.H.Pierson C.F.Hunn Miss Gumaer Miss Marie Simonson Miss Stockbridge R.M.Brown G.B.Sudworth

W.N.Sparhawk R.K.Helphenstine Mrs.Chapin Miss Baker E.H.Clapp Miss Edith Simonson Miss Clark Miss Meynes L.S.Murphy Miss Windsor Mrs. Love W.D.Brush

Mrs. Miller Miss Denoyer Miss Brown Miss Stabler Miss Kerbaugh Mrs. Haupt Miss Leech Miss Gill Mrs. Rohrback

March 1924

USDA Forest Service Washington Office Research Staff in 1924.

Publications

Monograph on the Origins of the National Forest System

June 1991 marked the publication of a monograph by Dr. Harold K. Steen, "Beginnings of the National Forest System," prepared under a participating agreement with the Washington Office History Unit for release during the centennial year. Printed by the Government Printing Office (FS–488), copies were distributed at the National Forest History and Interpretation Symposium/Workshop in Missoula, Montana in June 1991. Readers interested in this outline of the legislative history of the origins of the 1891 Federal Forest Reserve Act may obtain a copy by contacting Terry West, USDA Forest Service History Unit, Auditors Building 2C, P.O. Box 96090, Washington, DC 20090.

Ranger History From the University of Nevada

With a help of a grant from the Toiyabe National Forest (Intermountain Region), the Oral History Program of the University of Nevada (Reno) produced a narrative history, "The Free Life of a Ranger: Archie Murchie in the U.S. Forest Service, 1929-1965." Constructed by R.T. King from recorded interviews, the narrative will be published in the future with a statement by Chief Dale Robertson.

Centennial Printings

Steen, Harold K. *The U.S. Forest Service, A History*. Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1976 (reprinted 1991). A limited edition of this important history of the agency has been reprinted during this centennial year. Steen covers the evolution of the Forest Service in the Federal bureaucracy and the issues it has faced in addressing the administration of public lands and resources. The book is for sale ($14.95) by the University of Washington Press, P.O. Box 50096, Seattle, WA 98145-5096; tel: (206) 543-8870.

USDA Forest Service: 100 Years of Federal Forestry. AIB–402, Washington, DC: USDA Forest Service, 1976 (reprinted 1991). This popular pictorial history of public forest lands focuses on the period from 1876, when Congress supported the first appointment of a forestry agent in the Department of Agriculture, to 1976, when the Nation celebrated its bicentennial and 100 years of Federal forestry. It includes more than 450 black and white photographs. Copies may be ordered through the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. Each copy costs $12.00, handling charges included, and no tax. Order reference: 100 Years of Federal Forestry, AIB–402; stock number 001–000–03668–8.

Rodgers, Andrew Denny, III. *Bernard Eduard Fernow: A Story of North American Forestry*. Durham, NC: Forest History Society, 1951 (reprinted 1991). An agreement between the USDA Forest Service and the Forest History Society has enabled the reprinting of this biography of Fernow, an early leader of forest conservation. It details Fernow's long and distinguished career in forestry, including his tenure as chief of the USDA Division of Forestry,

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and it provides a comprehensive study of the first five decades of the forestry movement in North America. The reprint includes a foreword by former Chief R. Max Peterson. The book is for sale through Duke University Press, P.O. Box 6697, College Station, Durham, NC 27708, (919) 684-2173). The hardbound, 623-page book costs $19.95, plus $2 for postage and handling for the first copy, and $.95 for each additional copy. For additional information, contact Rob Hendricks, Centennial Coordinator, (202) 447-2418 or DG at R.HENDRICKS:W01B.

American Forests, American Forestry Association, May/June 1991, Vol. 97, Nos. 5 and 6. "Celebrating a Treasure: 100 Years of National Forests." This includes several articles about the National Forest System, including a 24-page mini-magazine with foldout map, called "Celebrating an American Treasure: The Grandeur and Riches of Our National Forests."

It may be the surge of interest in the environment, or more specifically the conflicts generated over land use on the national forests, but there has been a recent revival of articles on Gifford Pinchot and Bernhard E. Fernow. Two recent examples are "Father of the Forests" by T.H. Watkins in *American Heritage* (February/March 1991 issue) and "The Prussians Are Coming! The Prussians Are Coming! Bernard E. Fernow and the Roots of the USDA Forest Service" by Char Miller in the March 1991 *Journal of Forestry* (Volume 89, Number 3). The latter journal also features an article written by Chuck James (Pacific Southwest Region) on "Women in the Forest Service: The Early Years," which is a revised version of an article that appeared in the Spring 1990 issue of *History Line*.

Technical Article

Smith, Bruce D. "Origins of Agriculture in Eastern North America." *Science*, December 22, 1989. American Association for the Advancement of Science, Vol. 246. pp. 1566–1571.

Abstract: As a result of research carried out over the past decade, eastern North America now provides one of the most detailed records of the origins of agriculture available. Spanning a full 3,000 years, the transition from foraging to farming in eastern North America involved the domestication of four North American seed plants 4,000 years ago, the initial emergence of food production economies based local crop plants between 250 BC and AD 200, and the rapid and broad-scale shift to maize-centered agriculture during the three centuries from AD 800 to 1100.

Rocky Mountain Region

South Dakota State University. *Yellow Ore, Yellow Hair, Yellow Pine: A Photographic Study of a Century of Forest Ecology*. Bulletin 616. Brookings, SD: South Dakota State University, 1974 (reprinted 1989). This chronicles the 1874 Custer expedition to the Black Hills and contains before-and-after photographs that show how the forest has changed over time. Order from the Agriculture Communications Department, SDSU, Brookings, SD 57007. The cost is $20.80.

Publications

Southwestern Region

Gillio, David A., ed. *The Early Days: A Sourcebook of Southwestern Region History, Book 2*. Cultural Resources Management Report No. 11. Albuquerque, NM: USDA Forest Service, Southwestern Region, March, 1991. This second volume in a series of three books of material compiled by Edward A. Tucker contains interviews and newspaper reports about the Region. Contact David Gillio, Regional Historian, at the Regional Office, 517 Gold Avenue, SW, Albuquerque, NM 87102, or DG him at D.GILLIO:R03A.

USDA Forest Service: People and Places of the Old Kaibab. Southwestern Region's Cultural Resources Report No. 10, 1990. This report contains five short articles and photographs about the Kaibab National Forest; topics include the Civilian Conservation Corps, lookout trees, Hull Cabin, and the memoirs of two old-timers. For information, contact D.GILLIO:R03A.

Northern Region

USDA Forest Service. *Idaho Panhandle National Forests, Sandpoint Ranger District*.

"In the Wake of the Mary Moody: Historic Boat Tours on Lake Pend Oreille." 1990. This booklet contains historical information and photographs with stops at points of interest for boaters.

White, Mark. "Early Flathead and Kootenai National Forest Personnel." This paper, prepared for the centennial, relates some early history of the area and personnel. It is available from Mark White via the DG at M.WHITE:R01F14D06A.

A. Richard Guth and Stan B. Cohen are the authors of *A Pictorial History of the U.S. Forest Service Northern Region: 1891–1945*. The softcover book has 230 pages and 300 photographs and features the units of the Northern Region and the people who worked for the Forest Service. Published in 1991, the book is available for $12.95 ($2 extra for shipping and handling) from Pictorial Histories Publishing Company, 713 S. Third Street W., Missoula, MT 59801, (406) 549-8488.

Pacific Northwest Region

Throop, E. Gail. "National Forests—Use and Development for Recreation in the West." Portland, OR: USDA Forest Service, 1991. This paper, which was presented at a meeting, outlines public use of National Forest System lands for recreational activities. It is available from G.THROOP:R06A.

Williams, Gerald W., III. *Selected References Concerning the USDA Forest Service*. Umpqua and Willamette National Forests, 1990. This book is the third edition of a listing of references addressing historical and contemporary sources that have relevance to Forest Service policy and administration. Contact Jerry Williams, (503) 672-6601 or DG at J.WILLIAMS:R06F15A.

Willamette History

History of the Willamette National Forest by Lawrence and Mary Rakestraw was

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published this year. The 272-page book was a volunteer project and published by the Willamette. The Willamette National Forest is the top timber producer and largest employer of Forest Service personnel in the agency, and its history is of special importance for understanding current issues in land use management. Requests for information or copies of the history should be directed to Willamette National Forest, P.O. Box 1067, Eugene, OR 97440.

Southern Region

The project to reprint FS–380, *Mountaineers and Rangers: A History of Federal Forest Management in the Southern Appalachians, 1900–81*, has been discontinued. The cost, coupled with the lack of the previous negatives, was prohibitive in light of conflicting projects.

Conferences

The 45th National Preservation Conference will be held October 16 through 20, 1991, in San Francisco, California. Titled "Historic Preservation, the Next 25 Years," it is sponsored by the National Trust for Historic Preservation, the National Park Service, and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. The conference topics are centered around the following questions: What do we value and want to preserve? How will we live, and how will historic preservation be part of our lives? What are our visions, goals, and strategies? To obtain registration material, contact the Vice President for Programs, Services, and Information, National Trust for Historic Preservation, 1785 Massachusetts Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20036.

A workshop titled "Strategies and Future Agendas for the Rural Social Sciences" will be held August 1 through 4, 1991, in Kansas City. It is co-sponsored by the Agricultural Historical Society, the American Agricultural Economics Association, and the Rural Sociological Society. The workshop is part of the effort to identify areas in which rural social science research is needed. For information, contact Glen Johnson, Department of Agricultural Economics, Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI 48824-1039.

Training

National Historic Preservation Act Training

The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) offered training in 15 cities in 1991. Remaining sessions are July 9 to 11 in Denver, Colorado; July 24 to 26 in Washington, D.C.; August 6 to 8 in Seattle, Washington; and September 10 to 12 in Anchorage, Alaska. The 3-day course, titled "Introduction to Federal Projects and Historic Preservation Law," is designed to teach officials and consultants the basics of the project review process that is mandated by Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. For information about the remaining sessions this year or the 1992 schedule, contact Training Coordinator, ACHP, Room 803, 1100 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20004.